NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BEVRETE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICEN. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway,-King LEAR WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- LOVE CHASE.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway.-HANLEY. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- Pro Wor

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY .- ROUGH DIA BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THREE ERAS OF WORLD'S LIFE.—NOTHER GOOST.—EVIL BYE.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE, 485 Broadway.-DER FRIES-NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and sixth avenue. — Wieand Skiff — Ballet, Pronenade Con-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway.—GQUARIA—LEARNED SEAL, &C., at all hours. CAUTHLE GUING AMERICA—CEAUDE MARCEL. afternoon and ev

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-may.—Etmorian Sonos, Burlesques, Dances, &c.—The CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—Erntopian

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - Ermiopian

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway.—Exhibition of HITCHCOOK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. - DRAWING PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 568 Broadway. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN

New York, Sunday, Sept. 28, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The last news from the front of General McClellan's army is that all is quiet there. No material change has taken place in either army. The wounded who arrived at Frederick were being sent North as rapidly as possible.

The movements of General Buell in Kentucky are very graphically described in our correspondence to-day. Buell saved Louisville, and with it Kentucky, and has undoubtedly averted a hostile attack upon Ohio and Indiana. By his cautious policy and his splendid attack on the rear guard of the rebel General Bragg, he completely outmanceuvred the rebels and defeated their projects. Our correspondence describes the junction of Buell's army with that of General Nelson at that city. The advance consisted of General Crittenden's division. It was followed by those of Mc-Cook, Smith (formerly Ammen's) and Wood.

The position of General Morgan, at Cumberland Gap, would appear from all the facts which reach us from the West to be pretty secure. It is true that some Western journals assert that he has abandoned that place, and that the papers of Richmond state that the rebel General Stephenson was in pursuit of him: but reports from his own headquarters mention that he is determined to hold the place, that his men are in good spirits, and supplied with provisions for seventy days.

The latest news from Missouri is that Generals Hindman and Rains, with a large force of rebels. had arrived at Granby mines, near the State line, and that General Schofield was advancing to meet them with a highly organized army.

The Anglo-Saxon, off Cape Race, brings European news to the 19th inst.—five days later. The Tuscarora was at Cadiz.

A Paris correspondent believes Count Mercier has been ordered by the French government to make a conciliatory attempt to put a stop to the war in America for the sake of humanity.

The London Paris Times correspondent says Nathe Southern confederacy, and is anxious that the English government should adopt a similar course.

It was reported at the sailing of the Anglo-Saxon that the Southern rebels were having a large number of war steamers built in England; that they were purchasing steam vessels already finished. and that a steam ram was being constructed in the river Mersey for their service.

The question of the recognition of the rebel States was still canvassed; but at the latest dates the idea had not gained much ground. Our special correspondence from Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg, published to-day, will be found of great interest, on account of referring as it does in full to the history of the causes which influence the Emperor of France and the Cabinets of England, Russia and Prussia for or against the adoption of a settled scheme of intervention in favor of the rebels. The bearing of such a step on the Eastern and Italian questions would be very decided, in consequence of the formation of new alliances, and hence the difficulty of the diplomatic arrangements; but our Paris correspondent asserts that Napoleon and England are both eager to act adversely to the Union cause should an opportunity present itself. Prustia, it is alleged, is urged in the same direction by selfish considerations regarding her future position

b the German union and in Italy. Mr. Beresford Hope, when seeking an election to Parliament for the borough of Stoke-on-Trent, England, based his claim to popular support chiefly on his former advocacy of the recognition of the independence of the South in the House of Commons. His arguments were heard with disfavor at first, but the electors were inclined towards his views at the conclusion of his speech. The Manchester politicians, under advice of Mr. Bright, circulated pamphlets against Mr. Hope's prospects, on account of his sympathy with the rebels, and the danger of involving England with the United States by such legislation as he ad-

WIRCELLAWROUS WWW.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Londonderry on the 19th instant, passed Cape Bace early yesterday morning, on her way to Quebec. She was boarded by our agent and a summary of her news, telegraphed from St. Johns, Newfoundland, is published in the HERALD to-day.

Consols closed in London on the 19th instant at 93% a 93% for money; American accurities quiet but steady. The Liverpool cotton market closed, on the 19th instant, at a decline of one-half of a penny on American, one-fourth of a penny on Su-rate, and two pende on other descriptions. Twen-ty-four thousand bales were sold during the week. Broadstuffs were quiet, with irregular quotations Provisions were in quiet demand, with a firm

The excitement in the jute and home market had

The continental news and general report of the nglo-Saxon is not important. There is nothing new as regards the Roman

Garibaldi's health is said to be rather worse. The Polish nobles at Warsaw have adopted an

address offensive to the government. By the arrival of the French war steamer Fines. terre, from Havana, we have received files of the Diario and Prensa to the 20th instant, containing advices from Vera Croz (Mexico) to the 9th. The details are unimportant. The French iron-clad steamer Normandie made an excell and sage for

Cherbourg. On her way out she stopped deira and Martinique, and cast anchor in the bay of Sacrificios on the 4th inst. Her speed was fourteen miles an hour, under full steam; but she ordinarily was only permitted to make six or seven. It is probable," says a correspondent of the Diario, "that, under some pretext or other, she will make a visit to Havana, and perhaps it will be convenient that some of the North Americans should also see her, that they might tell their countrymen that we are not afraid of their Moni-Admiral Jurien de la Graviere addressed a speech to the army and navy on his arrival, in which he asked them to prepare to receive the brave men whom the Emperor was send ing to aid them in the campaign. He praised the discipline of the army, and the bravery which it had displayed in the battles of Guadaloupe and Orizaba. He said a new campaign was about to be begun, which, under present auspices, would be short and decisive. The island of Carnen was lluminated in honor of the Admiral's arrival. The proposed attack on Jalapa by the French is con-

Advices from San Francisco report the arrival there, on Thursday last, of Lieutenant Mullin, who has been engaged for the past five years in locating and constructing a military road from the Walla-Walla valley, in Washington Territory, to Fort Benton, at the head of navigation of the Missouri river. The work is completed, and already a considerable number of emigrants have passed ever the route. Large tracts of fertile land, and gold, copper, iron and lead, were found on the line of

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen resterday a resolution removing Augustus Purdy. Deputy Street Commissioner, from office, was adopted by a vote of twelve to two. In reply to in inquiry, the Corporation Counsel sent in a com nunication, stating that, as both the Street Commissioner and the Deputy or Acting Street Commissioner have been removed, it follows, of course, that there is no person who can discharge the duties of the office of Street Commissioner. The office is now vacant, and must remain so until an officer is appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, in pursuance of the nineteenth section of the charter of 1857. A resolution to pay the city bounty of fifty dollars to soldiers up to and including the 9th of October next, was adopted. The sum of \$850 was appropriated for the purchase of a sword and sash to be presented to General Corcoran.

session on Wednesday next, at one o'clock, for the purpose of granting licenses. The fiftieth and last ion will soon be held, after which no licenses can be granted. The number granted this year is 1.120. Several hundred unlicensed liquor deal ers have been arrested and indicted, and will shortly be tried. Persons who desire license must

The Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania propose to edit all the democratic papers in

The Governor of New Hampshire has ordered the Fourth regiment of that State to be disbanded and the soldiers to be transferred to the Second

Messrs. Charles Sumner, B. C. Clark and James Redpath, who formed the committee to disburse the John Brown fund, announce that they have paid out the following sums, leaving on hand

Hon. B. F. Thomas, representative in Congress from the Third district of Massachusetts, declines Thomas will be more severely felt than would that of any other representative in the whole Massachusetts delegation.

A Confederate Congressman should receive credit for the discovery of one important fact. Wildelivered in the rebel House of Representatives on the 12th inst., said he was averse to have Congress indicate what shall be the conduct of the war. He said it would be unwise, and it would be most impolitic in the legislative branch of the government to attempt to conduct the war. Will some of our own Congressmen take a lesson?

Mr. Darusha, living in the town of Friendshi Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, has five sons and five sons-in-law in the Union army. They all enlisted in one company.

The government survey gives the following mea-

Length, Breadth, Area, M'n d'pth miles. miles. sq.miles. feet Lake Superior. 355 160 32,000 988 Lake Michigan. 360 109 20,000 900 Lake Erie. 250 80 6,000 200 Lake Ontario. 180 05 6,000 600 Lake Huron... 200 160 30,000 300 surement of our great lakes:-

The speech of United States Senator O. Hs Browning, of Illinois, which we give in another column, will be considered rather a curious demon stration for a leading remublican to make: but have the assurance of the Quincy (Illinois) Herald that Mr. Browning said he stood upon the same latform with the President; that he understood he views of Mr. Lincoln upon the great issue of the day, and that the position of the Executive was also his position, and the views of the Presi-

The contrabands on the plantations at Beaufort Port Royal, St. Helena and Ladies' Islands, South Carolina, number 3,817 effective, and 3,110 non effective. It is reported that they will produthis year only 6,500 bushels of corn. 1,500 bushels of potatoes and 3,400 pounds of cotton. The corn and potatoes will not be sufficient for their own consumption, and the amount of cotton will not urse the government for the expenses inourred on their account.

iks were higher yesterday, and there was a grea deal of activity and speculative excitement. Govern-ments were unchanged. Money was abundant at 4 per cent. Exchange rose to 183, and gold to 121%.

cent. Exchange rose to 133, and gold to 121%.

The cotton market was irregular yesterday, while the sales embraced about 400 bales, in separate lots, on the basis of 55%c. a 56%c. for middling uplands, with some small lots reported at a trifle under the inside figure Spinners were, as usual on Saturday, pretty much out market. So far as could be assertained, the Anglo-Sa on's news had no decided effect upon the market. The four market was steady, and some grades were rather firmer, while the demand was fair, chiefly to the local nriner, while the demand was fair, chiefly to the local and Eastern trade. The Angio-Saxon's news tended to check sales for export. The advance in sterling exchange and the decline in freights caused wheat to advance 1c. to 2c. per bushel, especially for good winter red Western, while sales were active. Corn was rather firmer for prime sound Western mixed, with sales at 60c. a 61c. es of mess at \$11 50, and of prime at \$10 12% a \$10 25. Lard was firmer and active. Sugars were active, and about Mc. higher for Cuba redning grades. The sales footed up about 3,700 hhds. and 250 prices. Coffee was firm, with sales of 2,200 bags Rio at 22%c. Freights were easier, and engagements moderate at 11d. a 11 %d. for wheat, in buik and ship's bags, to Liverpool, and flour at 2s. 6d. a 2s. 94.

The Alarm of the Radical Governors-

It seems that the radical Governors have be-

come alarmed at their work at the Altoona conference. They have discovered that their conspiracy against our generals is recoiling upon their own heads, and are endeavoring to clear their skirts and stay the storm they have raised about themselves, by denying our report, and asserting that the removal of McClellan was not broached in the conference. The organs of the adicals in this city-the Tribune and Timeshave also come out in their defence, and are doing their best to prove that the gubernatorial conspirators did not refer to our generals. Unfortunately for them, our report was made on too good authority for their denial to have any

The main topic of conversation among the New England and a portion of the Western Governors in the morning, before the conference assembled, was in reference to our generals. It was the current remark of outsiders who conversed with the radical Governors that these officials are decidedly "down" on many of our generals, and are of the opinion that a radical change must be made. But, with this evidence of the views of the extremists, our correspon dent did not believe that they would have the audacity to broach the subject in the convention; but the evidence was so conclusive, and upon so reliable authority, that even the most skeptical could not doubt its truth. The state ments made and the substance of the debate given by our representative were upon the authority of three persons who took part in the deliberations of the convention. All of the three held official positions in their respective States, and one of the number is a Governor. No person who has the least acquaintance with these officials would for a moment doubt any statement that they might

That the radical Governors are endeavering to wriggle themselves out of the real position taken at the convention only shows the desperate condition that our expose of their conspiracy has placed them in before the country. No person could have watched the movements of the New England and a portion of the Western Governors at Altoons without becoming convinced that they assembled there sole purpose of endeavoring force the President to make a change in our generals. Furthermore, there is not the least doubt but that if the conference had been held prior to the battle of Antietam a proposition urging the President to remove Mc-Clellan would have received the endorsement of a majority of those present. But the skill exhibited by McClellan in that battle, and the decided victory won on that battle field, were more than they could overcome, notwithstanding the efforts of Governor Sprague to disparage our generals and soldiers by endeavoring to prove that it was a rebel and not a Union victory. That the convention was called by Governors Curtin, Tod and Pierpoint for a good object, and for no other purpose than to devise means whereby they could all act in concert in strengthening the hands of the President, for the purpose of bringing the rebellion to a speedy end, no one can doubt. The position taken by these three officials in the conference is a sufficient guarantee that none but the purest patriotic motives prompted them to invite the Governors to consult together at Altoona. But that a majority of the radical Governors consented to take part in its deliberations for a far different object is too self-evident to need any argument to sustain the assertion.

But their treasonable schemes were defeated. The noble defence of McClellan, and the manly stand taken by Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania; the eloquent endorsement by Governor Bradford, of Maryland, and the decisive assertion of Governor Tod, of Ohio, "that the people would rise up en masse and repudiate such a sition. Thus foiled and defeated, with a decided manifestation of indignation by the public, it is not strange that they should pursue the course characteristic of the radical Jacobin faction ever since the war commenced, and attempt to get themselves out of their dilemma. But, as it was with Senator Wilson on stopping enlistments, the record is against them, and the proof too strong to enable them to accomplish this last much coveted object. They stand before the public indicted, and all their assertions will not remove the dark and treasonable mark upon them. They stand before the world convicted.

GENERAL FOOTE AS A PEACEMAKER IN THE REBEL CONGRESS .- The inextinguishable General H. S. Foote, now a member from Tenness of the House of Representatives of the rebel Congress at Richmond, offered the other day in that body a proposition for a peace commission to Washington, which, together with his warlike speech on the subject, we give elsewhere

General Foote has very little hope that, if esolved upon, this peace commission would be listened to in Washington; but "if a just and nonorable peace be madly refused," then, says the General, with an air of triumph, "upon the heads of our heartless adversaries will be accumulated all the responsibility." He contentoo, that the victorious rebel armies will fight with renewed energy with the refusal of our government to entertain overtures of peace, and that if there be any good men left in the North they "will then make their presence known, or ganize and embody their energies against an inolent and barbarous government, drive Lincoln and his myrmidoms from power, and elevate to the seats of official authority wise and upright statesmen," through whom peace will be secured. Finally, General Foots contends that after their late victories the rebel chiefe are in a position to offer peace, and should do so in a spirit of magnanimity, and that the civilized world will expect this proceeding at their

Such is the pith of General Foote's argument for his proposed peace commission. Making liberal allowances for his peculiar situation. we are disposed to accept his speech somewhat charitably; for, notwithstanding his violent denunciations, we think that General Foote means peace. He says nothing about the recognition of a Southern confederacy-his object is peace. Is it not probable, therefore, that this novement of Gen. Foote is intended as the entering wedge to peace upon the basis of the Union? Is it not to demand up to 54 40, and settle on 49? He must know that all these late rebel victories amount to nothing, except the exhaustion of the rebellion in its last desperate struggles against the still increasing military

membered, too, that in the great comp struggle of 1850 General Foote, in the United States Senate, though at first stoutly opposed to the peace propositions of Henry Clay, soon came round and proved himself one of Mr. Clay's most earnest and active supporters for the Union to the end of the contest. It will also be remembered that from that day down to 1860, including that campaign, General Foote was one of the most active and unqualified enemies in the South of the secession faction. Hence we are inclined to the opinion that in his peace proposition he means peace in the Union, as preferable to the continuance of this seless war for a Southern confederacy, and we dare say that it will not be long before a peace of this sort will be more distinctly foreshado and in the rebel Congress at Richmond.

Public Plunderers-The Chiriqui Coloni.

Whilst we do the President the justice believe that he is a thoroughly honest man, yet it cannot be denied that, either from his kindness of heart or the ingenuity of the rascals who infest Washington, the rebellion so far has afforded abundant opportunities to rob the public, and squander money broadcast amongs a host of vagabonds, who do not scruple to prey on their country even in its hour of deenest distress. The reports of the investigating committees of the last session expose out a small portion of this infamous system Shoddy contracts, steamboat swindles, musket purchases, such as Fremont and his agents made in Europe, and through which fabulous profits were acquired—all these form an appalling list; but they are far from completing the catalogue. The negrothe inevitable Sambo-must of course be dragged in to fill the purses of the cormo rants, and thus we find, in its latest phasethe colonization scheme-that the President is used by the leeches on the Treasury to further their ends.

In the remarkable address made by Mr. Lincoln to the negro delegation at the White House a few weeks ago, he told them some plain truths as to the absolute impossibility of the white man and the black race living in the United States upon terms o equality, and he urged the necessity of the black population seeking-by emigration to some other region-a home where their color would not militate against them, and where, if they really possessed those attributes which their theoretical admirers claim, they would have ample opportunity to develop them. So far as the impossibility of the two races living here on terms of equality is concerned, it is so self-evident a proposition as to require no argument in its support. The pity is that its truth was not so generally recognized long ago as to have prevented the demagogues in the South from taking advantage of the abolition legislation of some of the Northern States to precipitate the rebellion which is now convulsing the country. Once the inferiority of the negro becomes an established and acknowledged fact, the philanthropy of destroying the patriarchal relawhite and black races-to send the negro adrift as a pariah, to starve or be exiled-is stripped of that religious gloss which alone rendered it excusable, and the agitators stand forth in all their hideous deformity as dishones miscreants, who, like Wendell Phillips, Garrison, Greeley, Cheever and others of similar kidney, really seek to break up the nation, in the hope that amidst the debris they may occupy a position and a prominence which, with all their egotism and personal vanity, they could not dream of obtaining if the government re-

The President, in his address to the negro delegation, suggested Chiriqui as a desirabl location for the colonization of such of their number as could be induced to emigrate, and promised them, in accordance with the act of Congress, to assist such emigrants, not only by by a moderate sum to enable them to commence life for themselves. If there is anything in the project Liberia is the proper des tination for any negro emigration from this country. The system of encouraging the colonization of negroes has been tried n Canada, and the result has been that, although the negroes are liberally endowed with land and provisions, yet those colonists are worse off and more degraded at the present moment than any others of the black race in Canada. In Central America the President thinks they may do better, "as the prejudice against color does not prevail there." The idea, then, must be that, as there is no prejudice against color, they can intermix with the Indian and half caste people already there, and in due time they will be as mixed a community as their neighbors. Like most purely philanthropic ideas, an investigation but reduces it to an absurdity. But the parties who suggested it to the President are much more practical in their ideas. For some years a systematic attempt has been made by these parties to induce Congress to establish a coal depot at this identical location of Chiriqui. Notwithstanding the most strenuous lobbying and the most liberal investment of "stock" and 'scrip"-for, alas, the interested parties had but little cash, or they might have succeeded better-the scheme fell through. Congress declined to pass the bill, and it slumbers till a more auspicious opportunity. These specula-tors claim that, under certain grants from the department in which Chiriqui is situated, one of their number owns all the land thereabout. His right is not acknowledged by the State; but it is likely that, with a good emigration scheme and a handsome sum from the United States government, he could settle the small difficulty as to title. Chiriqui stock, unable to equire a value as a naval coal depot, seeks herefore, a new outlet, and thus this negro colonization project looms up in that direction The opposition to the naval depot schem

was twofold. First, that the applicants really ossessed no title; and, secondly, that the coal of Chiriqui was tertiary and unfit for marine purposes. As for the climate the place, it is about the on the coast, and in this respect perhaps presents some advantages; for not one emigrant in fifty would live to tell his experience at the end of a couple of years. Meantime, how-ever, the Chiriqui adventurers, with Senator Pomeroy at their head or tail, would he able to vie with the shoddy centrac tors and the Morgan steamboat patriots, and either air their riches in Central Park or Paris, as their inclinations prompt them. Let them make hay while the sun shines, for their time is short. The people of the United States have stood a good deal; but the day will come when public opinion will be aroused. When that forces and power of the Union. It will be re- day arrives there will be no ennest to Congress

to redress their grievances. A short shrift and a ready cord can do duty here, as it has in other times elsewhere, and the wails of the widows and orphans of good and true men whe have offered up their lives to sustain a government which these wretches are daily plundering will steady the nerves and give strength to the arms of the impromptu ministers of public justice.

The Foreign Intervention Scheme-The

The motion made the other day in the rebel Congress for the recall of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, leads us to be infer that Jeff. Davis and his colleagues have lost all hope as to the recognition of the South by England and France. This being the case, it becomes curious to trace the influences by which a step which several times seemed so near accomplishment has been finally defeated. These are so fully set forth in the letters from our Paris, Berlin and St. Petersbarg correspondents, particularly from Paris, which we publish in another part of to-day's paper, that our readers will find no difficulty in arriving at a clear comprehension of them.

We gather therefrom that whereas, at the commencement of the American rebellion England was eager to recognize the South, Napoleon heattated to join her in a course of action he deemed premature; and that he turned a deaf ear to all Palmerston's energetic representations as to the feasibility of immediate action in favor of the South. The complications of the Mexican question, however, changed Napoleon's ideas upon the subject; and, as he foresaw that at some future time he might come in contact with the United States government in Mexico. he signified to the St. James Cabinet the change of opinion he had undergone upon the subject of the recognition of the seceded States. He found, however, that, whereas his mind was changed, Lord Palmerston had in like manner altered his opinion. England no longer cared to recognize the South and her ministers expressed a determination to keep aloof from all intervention. The roles were changed, and France now became urgent for a joint action in favor of the South. England has remained deaf to the representations upon that subject, not only of M. de Thouvenel, M. de Lavalette, M. de Persigny, but also to the reiterated demands of the Emperor himself.

Our correspondent gives some interesting details as to the movements of Slidell. It will be observed that he contradicts the late rumors as to that worthy's audience with Napoleon and the reported acquiescence of the Emperor in Slidell's arguments.

From St. Petersburg we are in receipt of an mportant communication as regards the late rumor of Russian mediation at the instigation of France and England. Our correspondent states that M. de Thouvenel, at the request of Earl Russell, made overtures to Russia to induce her to act in favor of peace; but, as her measures were to be with a view to the separation of the contending parties, Russia would not act. We believe that our correspondent is mistaken as to any move in the matter having been made by Earl Russell. France has alone endeavored to procure the assistance of Russis by proffers of service or aid in the settlement of the "question d'Orient."

Our Berlin correspondent seems to think that the Italian question would force Prussia to side with the South. We think there is unmistakable error in this view of the case. The Italian question, if it had assumed larger proportions by the success of Garibaldi, would have compelled Europe—as it did, in fact—to drop the American question entirely. But the Italian danger is not wholly over yet, and we may be sure for the present that in dealing with the American rebellion, "as goes England, so goes Prussia." The line of the Rhine is the chronic fear of Prussia, and that is sufficient

All further speculations in the matter seem now at an end, from the acknowledgment conern envoys that their mission is a failure. To use a sporting phrase, intervention is a "dead cock in the nit." and the rebel leaders will have to beat about for some other means of bolstering up the courage of their dupes.

THE BOSTON LIBERATOR ON PRESIDENT LIN-COLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION .- Lloyd Garrison, the head and front of the radical faction of Massachusetts, does not find the President's emancipation proclamation by any means a subject for unqualified abolition reicicings. On the contrary, after approving that branch of the manifesto which enforces the execution of the Confiscation act, Garrison through his Boston Liberator, says:-

through his Boston Liberator, says:—

The objectionable features of the proclamation are its avowed readiness to return to bloody stripes, and horrible torture, and lifelong servitude (if he be not killed out right), any hunted bondman on the mere cath of the vilian claiming him that he is loyal to the government—its seemingly contradictory talk (for the first portion of it is a characteristic jumble of words) about emancipating the slaves in all existing rebel States, on the list of Janu ary, 1863 (a time sufficient to enable Jeff, Davis and hit traitorous confederates to anticipate that measure them solves, and thus secure their independence by foreign in traitorous confederates to anticipate that measure them solves, and thus secure their independence by foreign a teryenton)—its proposition to make a new overture to the slave States to sell their slave system at a bargain—and its mean, absurd and procerriptive device to expande the colored population from this, their native land.

te the colored population from this, their native land. Here it is plain that President Lincoln, instead of winning the blessings of our abolition radicals by this proclamation, gains only their curses—where they are honest enough to speak out their real sentiments. Greeley is playing the hypocrite. Garrison boldly says what he thinks. He sees, and does not attempt to blink the question, that "the integrity of the Union, and not the violent extirpation of our Southern slavery system, is the object of this emancipation proclamation. In our loyal border slave States it protects slavery, and to our rebellious States it offers the fullest protection of the constitution. The case is clear. No more conclu sive testimony could be asked on the subject than is surnished in this coarse, vulgar and malignant abuse of the President by Lloyd Garrison.

NOTHING WILL SATISFT THEM .- Nothing that the President has done or can do will satisfy the radicals. One concession to them only whets their appetite for another. They clamored for a proclamation; that, they said, would speedily do the business, and without it there was no us in fighting the South. No sooner does the President comply with their demand, in order to stop the mouth of the barking Cerberus of abolition, than the untamable brute begins to growl again. Garrisen, of the Boston Liberator, is dissatisfied with it; and Greeley thinks it will do well enough till the 1st of January. Half a loaf is better than no bread. After that time a new programme will be necessary. Abe Lincoln says, "Very well; sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The radicals have demand ed from him, under pain of desertion, a proclamation of emancipation. He gives it to them. They have the elephant, and they know not what to do with it. Thus the "mother wit" of "Old Abe" has cornered the radicals, and they cave in and shrink from the consequen their own acts.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Return of Gov. Ramsey and the Legislative Commission to St. Paul.

Effect of the Recent Treaty with the Chippewas.

They Offer to Fight the Sioux. and Why.

PEN AND INK SKETCH OF A WILD ENDIAN.

WAR PREPARATIONS AT ST. PAUL. POPULARITY OF GEN. POPE,

Our St. Paul Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS, ARRY OF THE MORTHWEST,
ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 22, 1862.

Governor Ramsey and the Legislative Commission, who with the Chippewas, have returned to this place. I shall now only write of the effects of the treaty then and there

THE CHIPPENA WARRIORS OFFER TO VALUE OUR SHOUT The first and most tangible one was visible in our street. who had come down to tender their services to the Governor to go and fight the Sioux. I was in the Governor's room at the Capitol about eleven o'cock, when a gentleman came in and announced that he had conducted a party of "br.ves" to the outskirts of the city, and desired to know what was to be done with them. The an-nouncement was made and replied to something as fol-

Contisman of the Indian Country_Covernor I have regular "braves," good fighters, all painted, and hun erier than damnation. What shall I do with 'em? style)-fote 'em in and feed 'em, and tell 'em toeir whitather, with the great white war chief (General Pope) will come and counsel with 'em after they've hau their

About an hour after this interview, as mas standing on the balcony of the hotel, I heard a racket up the street which at first sounded like a concert, in which locome tives, wild hyenas, jackasses, two-horse wagons and several other noise-making creations had promiseu-usly joined. A nigger camp meeting, a Hobosen wake and several republican conventions might be summered down into one grand and indescribable medley, and would form the nearest approach to this new fangled nondescript in the musical world; but nothing can give you a just conception of a real war song but to hear it sung. It did not need the assurances of a half hundred juveniles, with extremely earthy faces and unpatched trowsers, who rushed by, shouting at the top of their might, to convince end

Down the cavalcade came, bringing up at a dead half in front of General Pope's headquarters. I would like to portray the party as it appeared before the great was chief: but I fear my own inability to do the subject jus tice. Suffice it to say that one single glance at the cortege was enough to change all my preideas of Indian manliness, symmetry, nobility and bean the Red Man"-into a feeling which may be as a cross between intense disgust and a desire to see them dismount from their vehicles and proceed at ease

imens of aboriginality who sell bead m get drunk on the proceeds in New York, or these Yankes fled curiosity venders at Niagara, or a Tonawanda basket maker, but a regular built, fully dressed, highly decorated, gorgeously painted and naturally perfumed "was not, then you have not seen all that is worth seeing by a long shot; and as you are a long way from where curiosities abound, and may never have an opportu finish your education in this particular, I will give you a recaipt for getting up a counterfeit that will answer very well for a model, say for "Big Dog," the chief.

Take a North Carolina tar gatherer, reduce him to fight-ing weight by starvation, bore his cars and insert a couple of ox bows, dip him in a cauldron of Frank miller's leather preservative and waterproof oil blacking, comb his hair back, braid it with corn stalks and tie it with a brick dust in the other, cut off a cat's tail and draw the bloody end several times across his countenance, give a necklace, and a rifle and pipe of tobacco, and you have it. In the tout ensemble you must not forget to procure a bottle of whiskey, being particular to get the regular forty cent navy regulation, eighty rod, kill around the corner article, as without it no rodskin can ever be as

You may desire to know why these natives have come down here at this time, and in order to explain it it is necessary to go back a little in the history of our latha war and recite some circumstances not generally known outside of our own locality. These Indians are of the several tribes of the great Chippewa nation, who are, and long have been, the professed friends of the whites. Of late, however, they have been hostile to some extent, and it began to be feared that they would soon be found fully arrayed against us. Consequently the commission before mentioned, headed by Governor Ramsey, visited the Indian country and held a council with the chiefs, at which it was agreed that the annuities should be paid as usual, and some other slight concessions made, which the chiefs declared

THE CHIPPEWAR HAVE & LONG STANDING MOSTILITY TO THE the Day, the leading Chippewa chief, stipulated in the treaty his willingness to keep and prove his faith with the commission by furnishing a strong war party of his tribe to act as scouts upon the frontier. Governor Ramsey and the commission fell in with the idea, and it must be acknowledged that the red men have thus far proved themselves true to their agreement, by coming down and tendering their services. I doubt much, however, the wisdom of the policy of accepting them, for reason's which I will give in a more appropriate place by another letter, and I do not think Gen. Pope will resegnize them as a branch of the service.
PRIPARATIONS FOR WAR IN THIS VICINITY.

One hears about as little of the Indian troubles here as he does in New York; for the fact is, Si. Paul has become so decidedly metropolitan in style that people seem aimos ashamed to speak of an Indian massacre as a matter of local fact. Nevertheless, we have the best of evidence daily in our midst that there is a mighty big speek of war looming up hereaway, in the vast preparations got on to do something, and I spine that, though at pres-there is a lull, it is only the calm which usually preced the storm.
WHY A GENERAL INDIAN WAR CANNOT BE AVERTED.

It is impossible that a fearful and general Indian was can much longer be averted. Too many of our citizens are now captives in the hands of the savage tribes, and are now captives in the hands of the savage tribes, and too many atrocities have been committed, to allow of any ''let up'' until the last recompense be exacted. Since I have been here I have conversed with many refugeed from the frontier, whose stories of wrong and outrage almost surpass belief. It seems impossible that beings in the form of humanity could exist capable of being guilty of such barbarities.

I saw yesterday a man just come in with the remnass of his family, who was forced to witness the ravishment f his wife and daughter, the latter only eleven years of years old, he saw scalped, and a little girl of six toma-hawked, because they were unable to march. The girl who was so fearfully outraged died of her injuries before her father escaped. Refugees are pouring into the rives